



# where do I belong? - classification



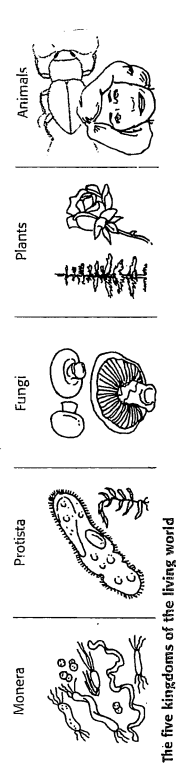
# Kingdoms

How are organisms classified into Kingdoms?

All organisms that have ever lived on Earth can be classified into five Kingdoms. **Kingdom Monera** includes all bacteria. **prokaryote** is an organism made of cells that do not have a distinct nucleus. Some, but not all, Monerans can make their own food, and some can move on their own. **Kingdom Protista** includes single-celled organisms, such as the amoeba, and many-celled organisms, such as slime molds and algae. All protists are **eukaryotes**, organisms made of cells that have a distinct nucleus. Some protists can make their own food, and some can move.

**Kingdom Fungi** includes decomposers, such as mushrooms and yeasts. Fungi are many-celled eukaryotes that cannot make their own food and cannot move. **Kingdom Plantae (Plants)** includes both seedless plants, such as mosses and ferns, and seed plants, including cone-bearing plants and flowering plants. All plants are many-celled eukaryotes that can make their own food, but they cannot move.

**Kingdom Animalia (Animals)** includes sponges, jellyfish, worms, crabs, insects, sea urchins, and humans. Animals are many-celled eukaryotes that cannot make their own food. Most animals can move.



pages 226-228  
of your textbook  
NY science/grade 6  
chapter 8 Section 2  
will help you  
with this work.

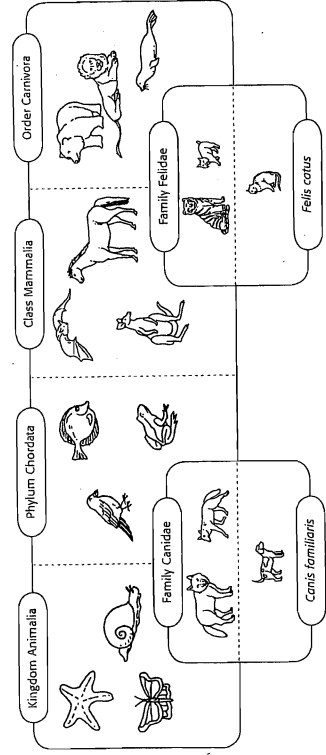
standards  
52a, 54a,  
56d, 57c

# Taxonomy

The science of classifying organisms is called **taxonomy**. **Kingdom** is the largest of the taxonomic categories. Organisms within a kingdom are further classified into smaller and smaller categories. For example, each member of the Animal Kingdom is placed in a **phylum**. Each phylum is further separated into **classes**, classes are separated into **orders**, and orders are separated into **families**. Finally, each member of a family is assigned to a **genus**, and the members of each genus are assigned to a **species**, the smallest of the taxonomic categories.

A specific organism is named using its genus and species. For example, the scientific name for a human being is *Homo sapiens*. Humans belong to the genus *Homo* and the species *sapiens*.

The smaller the taxonomic category, the greater the similarity among the species assigned to that category. For example, the domestic dog belongs to the same genus as wolves and coyotes. Dogs, wolves, and coyotes belong to the Order Carnivora, along with bears, cats, walruses, seals, and many other meat-eating animals. All members of the Order Carnivora belong to the Class Mammalia, which also includes bats, monkeys, kangaroos, and horses. All members of the Class Mammalia belong to the Phylum Chordata, which also includes birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish.



Which would have more in common - two animals of the same class or two animals of the same order? Explain

Use our web site to help you with this project

our goal is to understand taxonomy and how living things are classified

Complete the chart using information from above.

	Monera	Protista	Fungi	Plants	Animals
Cell type			Eukaryote		Animals
Cell number					Multi-celled
Ability to move		Some species can move			
Ability to make food		Producers and consumers			
Example					

lyles

lyles